THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864. [No. 74.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 13th Inst.

LEE AND JOHNSTON--IF RICHMOND AND ATLANTA FALL, WHAT THEN?

In the divine rescript of God to man, it is written that the thing that has been shall be; that what has been done shall be done, and that there is no new thing under the sun. The experience of every day, and the history of the great anomaly of life, man proves the word of the quaint preacher Ecclesiastes. Since communities were organized, there has been no change in the animal instincts of man, and there never will be. The intellectual and spiritual nature can be developed, enlarged, beautifully refined, but his animal appetites and loves are the same they were three thousand years ago. Moreover, the same means which accomplished the desired objects will to-day accomplish them; and the same thought and execution, which, centuries since, thrilled the mind and made glad the heart, will to-day pass in their eternal round, fulfilling their ends, and making up the history of the world.

The present perilous situation of affairs has led us to this musing, in the trustful hope that all is not bad which seems so. We have been seeking, in our own mind, to discover the good. The present campaign is a great study; it requires thought and reflection—not conclusions arrived at through the blind and unthinking hate of the partisan or fool—not such conclusions as Governor Joseph E. Brown finds—that man of sophomoric but partisan proclamations—but the calm conclusions and thoughts of the good and the brave, the hopeful and unwhipped.

Here, as elsewhere throughout our land, there are many anxious hearts and wistful ears, and the slightest rumor from either front makes the blood course quicker and the heart beat faster; and for a few days past, with us particularly, the movements of the armies on the Chattahoochee have caused a painful solicitude.

The questions which we hear most frequently asked on the streets to-day are, will Atlanta fall into the hands of the enemy? Will Gen. Johnston give up the city without a fight? Will Sherman force him to retire again by flanking? How ever all these may be answered, we think that unless the victory for us is certain, General Johnston should not, and we are satisfied will not hesitate to march out from Atlanta and permit Sherman to march in. And if he should do so he has done nothing new—nothing unwarranted by true military genius and the history of war—nothing assuredly which would force the conclusion that Gov. Brown would leave on the minds of the people, that the State has been given up by the President.

Rome, whose history of a thousand years, is almost the history of the world for the same period, furnishes an illustration of Lee's and Johnston's entrenched retreats, which is most apropos to the movements and fighting of the two great Generals during this campaign.

In the year one hundred and two, before the Christian Era, the imperial city, that mistress of the world, was suddenly brought to realize a fact which astonished her proud people—the fact that Italy and even Rome was not secure from invasion, and that by an almost unknown race of barbarians. The restless Germans were migrating; and they came in numbers which made the vaunted Roman legion insignificant.

After a series of engagements during more than two years of bloody war the Romans were retiring on all sides from the advancing hosts. Many of her generals had been defeated and Rome was alarmed. There was then what was termed for ages afterwards among them the "Cimbrian panic." Her last hope was centered in Marius and his two armies, as much as the hope of the Confederacy is centered in the two armies of Lee and Johnston.

Marius confronted the enemy but fought no great battle; and the German's flanked him; but he would retire and confront them. Often as they passed would the Germans jeering ask "if the Roman's had any commissions for their wives."—But he bided his time; and not until the right place was found and the right moment had arrived, did Marius marshal his legions for the last conflict. He said to his soldiers, "you fight now for existence, not for trophy." And with this admonition he fell upon the enemy and victory unequalled in the annal of war crowned his arms—the retreat of the enemy was cut off and the whole horde scattered and destroyed.

The action of Lee and especially Johnston, finds a parallel in the conduct of Marius; the same thought with the same hope, which controlled the movements of the skillful Roman two thousand years ago, has influenced and controlled the action of our Generals during this campaign. We are fighting for what the Romans fought, against a worthless people, who come with fire and sword, leaving desolation and ruin in the pathway—coming for the same objects, to occupy and appropriate our lands. In truth, the illustration will hold good still further. We are branches of the same people. For, while the majority of our people and the controlling blood of the South is Roman, or Gallic, or Norman, that of the enemy is almost entirely Germanic in its origin; yea, the same harsh gutteral sounds which astonished the polite Romans as it emerged from the wild forests of the Rhine, is heard to-day in the ranks of the enemy, who are so exultingly pressing us to the centre of the land.

"For existence," said Marius, "we are fighting;" for existence say Lee and Johnston, to the carping critic of their movements, are *we* fighting. "Until victory is an assured fact we remain in our entrenched camp, or retreat to other strong positions," said Marius to his impatient troops.—We will retire before the enemy, says Johnston, from hill to river, from river to city, and from city to plain, until victory can be ours.

Will Georgians despond under such circumstances, even under the proclamation of Gov. Brown. We fear that many of our people *at home* do not appreciate the action of Gens. Johnston and Lee; but if there was ever wisdom in the policy of saving the lives of your soldiers, when it is very difficult to supply their places even with raw recruits, and of only fighting when everything pointed to victory, there is wisdom in it to this day.

Our part of the war is defense; that of the enemy conquest. The enemy have all the world to draw recruits from; we depend upon the bravery, patriotism, and long suffering of our own people. We *must* retreat, then, until victory is in our reach; nor do our retreats lessen, but they increase, our strength—they are but moves leading to success. Our armies must be kept together, and unsubdued, if we are reduced to the area of one single State.

Let us, then, place confidence in Gens. Johnston and Lee. And, as we have committed to their hands, under God, the management of our armies, we must entrust to them the movements of those armies; and we should not despond, when important places and cities are left, but should nerve ourselves to the realities of the case recollecting always that our fight is for *existence*, not *conquest*, and that, with the favor of God, and their own stout arms, no such people were ever yet conquered.

NORTH CAROLINA SICK AND WOUNDED.

List of North Carolina Sick and Wounded Soldiers, in the Hospitals at Richmond, on the 20th of June, 1864.

Bell S, co E 51
Burgis J, co C 17
Bland C H, co G 35
Barcham J M, co D 33
Bullock C, co F 51
Butler W, co A 51
Ch stnut O L, co A 5 cav
Crumble R N, co C 56
Cobb R, co G 45
Cade P K, co K 33
Caldwell H H, co K 46
Cratz E, co I 48
Cross W G, co I 23
Canthen J O, co H 11
Covington H P, co D 46
Cally Sergt, co C 66
Casher J, co K 56
Crowley A V, co B 53
Crutchfield R C, co H 21
Caley W C, co H 56
Cox J J, co A 23
Coon Lieut, co D 15
Carral J R, Manly's bat
Cross E, co H 5
Cander J R, co I 46
Cooper H, co C 11
Carter W D, co D 22
Chancer W, co B 33
Coleman J D, co A 45
Christopher J, co K 6
Campbell J, co B 13
Chappel C J, co I 28
Carter C, co E 14
Cox C D, co H 14
Coggins N R, co F 14
Costin A, co E 18
Craft E H, co I 44
Crause A, co F 37
Carter J W, co D 5
Cavner M, co B 28
Coghill C G, co D 8
Cann E, co F 8
Canady L, co B 48
Candle D, co D 61
Chambers A, co E 48
Cogde J Y T, co H 2d bat
Coggins E H, co I 27
Cunningham J E, co D 27
Coon H H, co K 27
Clapp J E, co M, 21
Cady W A J, co E 45
Clarke I, co H 5
Craddock F N, co H 1
Clement H A, co A 55
Cline J F, co D 20
Chandler W T, co K 21
Claningor W, co B 32
Cannon J, co E 27
Cain P, Pongue's art
Conner J Q, co I 28
Carpenter J L, co E 27
Calhoun F, co A 32
Crowell R D, co K 4
Crouch Jas co E 38
Cander Jas co F 18
Chappell W C, co F 5
Covington H, co H 13
Coffman C D, co B 7
Craft B V, co D 13
Cline J, co F 53
Cooper Jas, co C 17
Carpenter J T, co B 28
Cood J, co A 56
Creagor M, co A 22
Cooper R A, co D 16
Currin E, co F 6
Clary A J, co B 46
Co'ey J co E 23
Crews G D, co E 23
Carner A, co E 46
Cornelius J, co K 5
Craig N, co H 23
Carlisle H, c I 13
Coggins J, co C 38
Cade N, co K 33
Caten Wm, co K 1
Christy A, co F 4
Cobb R, co D 14
Childress P A, co K 7
Cox J, co K 14
Carrier A R, co B 56
Crowell J M, co I 30
Cyrus G W, co H 12
Chambers D W, co D 37
Donnell S H, co C 45
Douglass W H, co F 33
Davis H W, co K 56
Davis W A, co E 6
Dansey W E, co G 56
Duennelly A J, co I 57
Donnell A B, co H 45
Davis J, co I 54
Dudley H, co A 56
Dean D, co K 5
Debney J N, co B 31
Denton E, co A 6
Dilly F, co H 46
Dean J, co G 30
Dixon S, co G 27
Davis F, co G 15
Delph L H, Payne's bat
Douglass S J, co F 15
Dalby A J, co K 6
Davis W G, co C 23
Davis R, Manly's bat
Deal M M, co K 46
Daniel J A, co C 12
Davis B P, co B 30
Donahue D A, co B 4
Dicken L R, co E 5
Dorem D J, co C 28
Doland D, co F 45
Duncan G, co D 18
Dees J, co I 43
Brown W R, co C 50
Burton O K, co I 1 cav
Bullard J, co C 20
Oorp Beasley, co A 24
Beeman Lieut, co H 43
Badget J, co B 2d bat
Chuck G N, co F 53
Cladfeter J, co H 14
Clinard A, co H 15
Clayton H, co B 6
Cole E, co B 32
Clayton S H co G 58
Carver C, co K 15
Cook J M, co H 49
Cave A, co B 2d battal.
Coon A, co D 4
Curry J, co H 48
Compbell H A, co D 46
Cobb J H, co D 27
Collins T W, co G 54
Clark, co G 27
Carroll S R, co A 3
Condry G, co B 35
Cobble J, co E 53
Couch W D, co G 5cv
Callifer H, co F 17
Carlisle W, co E 17
Cutts H, co A 44
Connell J, do
Covington T T, co E 52
Cobb J A, co I 26
Canie W J, co D 2 bat
Carter S H, co A 21
Coward E M, co G 25
Cochran J F, co A 25
Cash E S, co H 45
Craddock L, co A 45
Cooper A J, co I 46
Cherry R A, co H 17
Cauble W P, co F 44
Carpenter W, co C 1
Combs F [illegible]
Cumber H W, co G 20
Cook A M, co K 20
Carey H B, co A 26
Cladfeiter R, co H 48
Cobb R, co D 14
Camp N, co G 5
Cruse M, co E 5
Carter N, co E 51
Culbeth W F, co C 5
Cullunaway A F, co A 1cv
Cash J, co I 1 cav
Cladfelter C W co K 46
Cline A, co C 28
Cook N M co K 6
Coltrain B D, co B 27
Coleman M co K 45
Crawford A W, co F 44
Culbreth D, co H 16
Campbell A A, co D 20
Caldwell W A, co K 63
Cates L B, co G 44
Cross D B, co B 20
Caldwell G E, co E 32
Curran L, co K 55
Cammack T, co C 61
Clawson — citizen
Capps M R, co A 56
Culbeston J, — 7
Chine J P, co F 38
Can M, co F 8
Colton J H, — 53
Cooper J A, Hokes div
Corbitt J co A 3 cav
Collier S P, co H 2
Chappell R H, co E 23
Cordell R H, co E 1 eng
Collins P, co M 12
Carter J B, co G 45
Cogdill W, co H 2
Causey R M, co C 45
Curry D J, oo D 51
Coleman D, co G 20
Covington H R, co H 26
Coley J A, co K 38
Cannagay A S, co A 43
Dorson R, co F 66
Dowdy E, co B 8
Denny J R, co C 3
Day W, co B 37
Davidson T F, co A 4
Dillinger L M, co C 52
Dickey Jas, co E 35
Dickins H, co C 57
Drake W R, co D 35
Davis E L, co G 3
Dees J T, co A 27
Darden J C, co D 16
Dees J B, co K 43
Dushee J, co D 5
Daniels E J co I 1
Dale W D, co A 2
Delinger S D, co G 52
Deaton H, co C 43
Dass R A, co H 21
Deal R, co F 30
De Leach M E, co A 15
Dicks W C, co C 3d cav
Dobson E J, co K 22
Durham B D; co I 38
Deaton L, co H 43
Dunninan P, co G 7
Davis B C, co D 61
Dixon R, Gardner's bat
Everheart P, co A 57
Everitt J, co F 30
Eppes J A, co C 23
Eller J, co D 23
Essex D, co H 48
Elliott J co I 49
Edwards A D, co C 28
Eliott A, co D 45
Essex W R, co H 48
Edward J F, co E 43
Ellington A P, co M 22
Evans W, co F 5
Ezzell E J, co F, 51
Edwards J D,
Daniel M G, co G 8
Eliott Wm, co E 45
Eddings W, co K 26
Estep H D, co I 61
Eckard W, co A 23
Ellis J J, co F 43
Edwards T, co C 7
Elmore E R, co C 53
Edwards J P, co B 31
Davidson J P, co K 45
Downs Corp, co I 26
Earnheart A S, co C 57
Earnheart J N, co A 11
Ellis J, co B 35
Ethridge W A, co G 14 c
Ezell C W, co C 5 cv
Elliott J H, co B 1 cv
Ennis W, co K 37
Everheart H W, co B 10
Eller T, co K 53
Ennis G W, co B 26
Everett L, co H 5
Ekard A S, co K 46
Eulip E S, co H 15
Edson T N, co C 48
Epicks Jno, co H 48
Edwards G, co I 61
Fleming S, co C 12
Frazier J K, co B 13
Fleming P, co H 27
Fletcher Jno, co K 48
Flack D G, co A 45
Foust A, co A 14
Fields J O, co K 20
Fogleman P, co E 1
Fargle J N, co E 45
Fulk Calvin, co K 48
Freeman S W, co I 3d cv
Fowler J A, co I 28
Fowler L, co I 34
Fergusoc J C, co C 35
Fagg J H, co C 2
Frazler F, co I 22
Foster J A, co F 52
Groon Theo, co E 46
Gupton W C, co G 15
Godman J T, 4 band
Gamble A G, co G 14
Gardner J H, co B 12
Griffin G, co E 18
Grumby W A, co F 22
Gay J E, co B 26
Grimsley J K, so I 61
Grimsley L, co E 51
Gibbons A, co A 42
Gobble J, co C 15
Gulyer A, co C 21
Griffin T C, co G 37
Green K, co H 61
Goodwin E, co B 27
Gathins G, co K 43
Gatewood J D, co H 22
Godson J W, co G 52
Grice S H, co C 28
Graddy G W, co D 27
Gallemore B F, co I 14
Gargamas G W, co I 66
Glover R D, co A 15
Goodman J M, co C 47
Garnett G w, co I 16
Goodward N, co K 17
Greer J E, co I 26
Goodin C, co F 66
Griffith J A, co H 15
Gelleland H A, co I 49
Gates J, co E 31
Gainer M, co C 1 cav
Gun A L, co I 23
Gurley W H, co K 27
Goswick W A, co E 15
Gaston D J, co C 27

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. PINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Gov. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ Daily Confederate and Progress will copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.

C. F. LOWE.
71—tf.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—3w.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.
July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,

JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.
July 7th, 1884. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck. 31—te.
May 27.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people. 67—te.
June 27th, 1864.

THE MERCURY! THE MERCURY!

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BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
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EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
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"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER;" an exciting Tale of Real Life.
"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance.
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ILLUSTRATIONS:
"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEES HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of LITERARY MISCELLANY, are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really

SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrott, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merriman, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs.
Confederate States District Attorney, Hon Geo Davis.
Clerk, Wm Watson.
Marshal, Wesley Jones.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro' Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT.-COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm Mackee,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Dac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo P Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo R Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	John W Graham,
52		Marcus A Parks,	James A Craige,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	Thomas J Dula,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James M Mayo,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	James T Huff,
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	Henry Harding,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Deu D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James H McNeill,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	Thos P Jones,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm G Devane,	John J Spann,
62		Geo W Clayton,	Clem G Wright,
63		Stephen B Evans,	Ed Whitford.
64		Wm N Garrett,	
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	
66		J H Nethercutt,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First [illegible] Artillery) is commanded by Maj Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion Sharp Shooters by —— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by —— Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The 13th Battalion by Capt W O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, [illegible] Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.	
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunbull, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. [illegible] George Gibbs, of Va.,

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 18, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Oxford,	Thursday,	21st July.
Gold Hill, Rowan county,	Monday,	25th "
Albemarle,	Tuesday,	26th "
Troy,	Wednesday,	27th "
Rockingham,	Friday,	29th "
Lumberton,	Saturday,	30th "

Friends will please provide a convenience for two persons at the different points.

Gov. Vance, the Real Peace Candidate.

The *Standard* attempts to produce the impression, that it is in the power of Holden to settle our difficulties; and to bring peace to this distracted country. This is simply absurd. It is an electioneering trick. It is a trap set to catch votes. Every one knows that an "honorable peace" can only be attained by the appointment of commissioners upon the part of *both* belligerents, by an agreement alike between the North and the South to suspend hostilities and to talk their differences over. Holden may be willing to have commissioners appointed. He may be desirous of having such a conference, as will lead eventually to peace. But suppose the South should take the proper steps in this regard, will they necessitate corresponding action on the part of the Northern people? Prompted by the insane belief, that they can conquer us, they have hitherto positively declared that they will not negotiate so long as we have arms in our hands. They have proclaimed to the world, that there can be no peace made with us, except upon the basis of our humiliation and subjugation. Three distinct efforts have been made to confer with them—to talk matters over—to negotiate in an honorable way—and, in every instance, they have most insultingly declined a response to these overtures. How, then, is it possible for Holden to bring them to their senses and induce them to negotiate? What can *he* do towards changing their determination and bringing about a conference? Nothing, literally and absolutely nothing, and no one knows this better than Holden himself.

So far, in fact, from bringing peace, Holden's success would only prolong the war. Just so long as the Yankees believe in the possibility of their ultimate triumph, just so long will they pertinaciously persist in refusing to treat with us upon other terms than those they have offered—upon the basis of our subjugation.

The [illegible] will tend to strengthen the Yankees in this belief, and, consequently, to postpone the advent of that peace for which we all ardently pray. That they regard him as their friend, is shown by the comments of their papers; by the conduct of their public men; by the testimony of our prisoners now in their hands; and by the fact that *captured Yankees in passing through the State on our railroads have shouted loud and exultingly for "Holden, the future Governor of North Carolina."* With this idea firmly rooted in their minds, they can but regard the election of such a man to a high position, as furnishing just grounds for the belief, that the people, at whose hands he has received this distinguished honor, are favorable to them also. Viewed in this light it is evident that the election of Holden will give encouragement to the enemy—will confirm the conviction that our subjugation is inevitable—will strengthen the Northern people in their wicked resolution not to treat with us, save as a conquered and humiliated race. So far, then, from removing the obstacles in the way of a settlement of our difficulties, the election of Holden must only serve to increase them—to render them, for the present, absolutely insuperable. From this showing it is plain, that Holden is really the *war candidate*, notwithstanding his professions to the contrary, and that by voting for him peace will be rendered an impossibility for many a long month of blood and suffering.

He can do nothing towards concluding an honorable and lasting peace; while his elevation to office at this particular time must do much towards continuing the war and increasing the evils of our situation.

It is true that there is a way in which he (Holden) can make peace—if such an abortion deserves that name. He may *submit* to the enemy, and accept their hard and humiliating terms. So soon as he is willing to do this, the Yankees will be ready enough to treat with him. They will come speedily to an understanding with him. But their concessions will be upon such conditions, as are utterly disgraceful in themselves and ruinous in their consequences. They will demand, as an indispensable preliminary, that negroes shall be made the superiors of their masters—that the work of amalgamation, or "miscegenation," shall go on—that our property shall be seized to pay their debts—that our lands shall be divided among themselves—that the privileges of slaves alone shall be ours—that our honored leaders shall be hung—and that we shall acknowledge ourselves criminals before the whole world.

Remember then, fellow-citizens, the only peace which Holden can give you is that based upon a disgraceful submission to Yankee task-masters—is that which must utterly dishonor and ruin yourselves and your children. The Yankees fully appreciate this fact, and are prepared to hail his success as their greatest triumph, as involving the final but complete destruction of the Confederacy.

The election of Gov. Vance will tend to remove the obstacles which preclude a proper settlement of our difficulties, and to bring the enemy to reason.—They know that though anxious to negotiate, on all fitting occasions, he will accept no other terms than those which secure independence and nationality for his country. They will consequently regard his success in this crisis as an emphatic declaration upon the part of North Carolina, that she will make peace upon no lower basis than that for which she entered the contest—that she scorns the idea of any other settlement than that sanctioned by honor and patriotism. As a natural consequence they will learn to look upon the suspected disaffection in this State as utterly groundless and fallacious. The idea that the South is to be speedily conquered, because of her internal divisions, will vanish, like the mists of morning. And the North will awake to the consciousness, that she has undertaken a task which can never be accomplished within the boundaries of time. So soon as this is fully realized, commissioners will be appointed, negotiations will begin, and peace and plenty will smile once more within our borders.

The election of Gov. Vance, therefore, will prove emphatically a *peace* measure. He is pre-eminently *the peace* candidate. He can do more than any man in this State, if not in the Confederacy, to put an end to our difficulties, and to bring happiness to his suffering people.

By voting for Holden, fellow-citizens, you lend your assistance to prolong the war and multiply its horrors. By voting for Vance you aid in bringing peace and independence with all its blessings to your bleeding country. Choose ye between them.

49th Senatorial District.

A friend writing from the West, informs us that each of the different parties in the 49th Senatorial District has a candidate of its own:

Mont. Patton, Vance candidate, J. S. Burnett, Woodfin candidate, and John Roberts, Holdenite.—While ours is a free country, and every man has a right to run for an office, if he wishes, at the same time we dislike very much to see this factious opposition towards Mr. Patton. If what we have heard is true—that Nick Woodfin, (who tried to cram a test oath down the throats of our people, before they could be allowed to vote,) induced Mr. Burnett to run, because he (Woodfin) wanted a candidate whom "loyal men" could support—if this is true, we think we understand the game that is attempted to be played.

Mont. Patton is as true and loyal a man as lives in the Confederacy; and we venture to say he has done as much, if, indeed, he has not done more than any man West of the Blue ridge for the wives and families of the soldiers in his section. Mr. Patton is a gentleman of sterling worth, of Roman firmness, and of rare practical knowledge. He has considerable experience, and makes a most excellent member of the Legislature. In politics he is an old line whig Conservative. We regard his election as absolutely certain. Nick Woodfin to the contrary, &c.

John Roberts, the Holdenite, is a man of questionable loyalty, as he was for some time in the Asheville jail on a charge of treasonable conduct.

Holden's Tricks.

We understand some Holdenites in the army have been circulating the report that Holden will bring about peace, if elected Governor; that he will protect the soldiers from Confederate officers when they desert and come home; and that they can remain at home quietly and without molestation. As ignorant and very easily deceived, we think it very likely that some few of our soldiers have been betrayed into the support of Holden under this false impression. The better informed soldiers owe it to their country and to the cause of truth to undeceive these deluded men. Let the fact be made known that Holden is the *war candidate*, and that his election would have a tendency to prolong the war indefinitely. If the soldiers and the people at home would vote against *secession* and for *peace*, on honorable terms—let them vote for Z. B. Vance. If they would vote for *secession*, the prolongation of the present war, and the inauguration of civil war in our midst—let them vote for W. W. Holden, who is the secession and war candidate.

Change the Address.

The following letter from a soldier in the 44th Regt., N. C. Troops, will explain itself. Mr. Holden can communicate with his friends Smith and Hodges, by addressing them at Newberne. These "buffaloes" would no doubt be pleased to hear from their friend across the rebel lines:

A. N. V., 44th N. C. T.,
July 4th, 1864.

Sir: Mr. W. W. Holden, Editor of Raleigh *Standard*, a man not unknown to fame, has been, and is still sending his traitorous sheet to Capt. D. H. Smith and Sgt. J. W. Hodges, once members of this Regiment, but who have long since deserted the cause in which they enlisted, and joined those whose society is more congenial, to-wit: the Yankees in Eastern North Carolina. When they evacuated Washington, N. C., these two worthies accompanied them to Newberne.

There is no possible chance of their seeing and being delighted with his effusions, when the papers are sent to this address. He had better send them to to Newberne for the present, unless they have taken their fearful carcasses to a colder climate already.—This is only communicated as another evidence of the traitorous connections of said Editor. Mr. H. must be aware of the absence of these men from the Regiment, if not, he should be, and any true man would discontinue their papers, under the circumstances, even though their subscriptions were not out, as I have reason to think they are in those instances.

* * *

Come out of that Concern.

We have heard it hinted that there are some Militia and Home Guard officers, who are members of the "H. Q. A.'s." If this be so, we have a word of advice to all such—and that is to come out of that concern *at once*. Delay is dangerous. "Now is the accepted time." A month hence may, and most probably will, be "too late," as the fellow that had been married in fun told the putative parson who had gone to the door of the bridal cabin to inform the deluded bridegroom of the joke. If these officials would know what is best for them, let them take our advice, before it is "too late."

Tell us Why?

Why has not the *Standard* and *Progress* published the letters of Gov. Graham, N. Boyden, and E. J. Warren, declaring themselves in favor of the re election of Gov. Vance? Their readers would like to hear the *news*, no doubt. As the election is close at hand, would it not be a capital idea for Mr. Holden to issue an "Extra *Standard*" containing the letters of these gentlemen with about *forty* Holden tickets annexed, to be "*rolled up*" by the faithful on the day of the election?

Rumors.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday that Gen. Grant had been killed by one of our pickets—that he was shot in the arm, that amputation followed, from the effects of which he died. This report is believed by many to be true.

There was also a rumor, to the effect that five thousand of the Point Lookout prisoners on their way to Elmira, had been rescued. We give the rumor for what it may be worth.

For the Conservative.

RANDOLPH CO., July 14, 1864.

It is gratifying to know that Gov. Vance, though never very weak, is gaining strength in this county. The Conservative cause is strongly advocated by the Hon. Giles Mebane for the Senate, and by Dr. J. M. Worth and M. S. Robbins for the Commons. The people know them to be old tried conservatives, and will elect them.

Their opponents are clever men, and have hard roads to travel, they with one exception—Dr. Holton—have always been bitter towards W. W. Holden, the "straitest sect man," and when asked why they have thus changed, are dumb and cannot speak. When charged, they don't deny that they belong to the H. O. A—Hiders Out of the Army.

VANCE MAN.

From the Confederate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County, July 12, 1864.

Editors of the Confederate:

You will please publish in your excellent paper a few lines for me, in self-defence. I see in the *Progress* of the 11th instant, a very slanderous piece, published by some one, accusing me of being the first to introduce the secret order into Chatham and a portion of Wake. It is one of the blackest falsehoods that was ever told; and now, sirs, as I am compelled, in self defence, to answer this foul slander, I will tell the public how and by whom I received it. What I state now is upon the square, and as a "*free and accepted Mason, the truth will now come.*"

Some time the last of February, or the first of March, if I mistake not, Mr. Wm. Jinks named to me two or three times, that there was something in the country that would be of advantage to me, if I wanted to know it. I did not say much about it at the time, but he spoke to me again and told me to read the 2d chap. of Joshua. I did so, and I finally went to his house, and he and Caswell Jinks, and Henry Merritt, and myself, went to Kendrick Johnson's, Esq., and the said Kendrick Johnson initiated myself and Caswell Jinks. That is the first of my knowing anything of this matter, so help me God.

Sometime afterwards, the said Merritt said to me that he wanted me to be empowered to initiate others. There was very little said about it at that time but sometime after that, I can't say how long, he, the said Merrit, went to Raleigh and was empowered himself, and then came to me and empowered me. I wish to the Lord I had never accepted it, but I did accept, and shortly afterwards there were four persons led into the secrets at my house, by the said Merrit, but I was the cause of their coming there. I wish to tell the whole truth about the matter.

A little while after that, I think the next Thursday night, a meeting was gotten up at Mr. Silas Beckwith's where there was a number of persons led into the secrets. Through me some were influenced to go, but others done some of the talking. I will acknowledge my faults, and that publicly. I was not present at Beckwith's, but this man Merritt done all that was done that night, which all my neighbors will testify. All that I done was done in a short time after I went into the concern; for I soon saw it would not do for me, and I abandoned the concern.

The reason all this abuse is heaped upon me, is because I published a card and exposed it. And it is stated that some of my neighbors fell out with me and went before a magistrate and came out before I went to see the Governor; which I declare is a black falsehood; for no one made a move until I returned from Raleigh and went round and told them of it, and did immediately. And I went with them to Mr. Henderson Council's, and their cards appeared with mine in your paper. And it is said also in the *Progress*, that he was a secessionist. I do not think he is one of the originals, but is a good Conservative, and I think a Vance man. He is the right sort of man, anyhow. I think I can put my finger on the man or men that have gotten up this piece of slander against me; and it was done because I exposed the concern.

I would say to the Editor of the *Progress* that he had better be careful how he publishes such pieces against me, for he does not know who I am. I can establish as good a character as any man in the whole community, and that by the responsible men of the country. I say this myself, but when I say it I think I say the truth. It is said also in the *Progress*, that I went to the Governor and fell upon my knees and asked pardon; which is a lie of the deepest die; and we can jude the balance by that. I can prove by E. Council, who went with me to see the Governor, and I can prove by the Governor himself, that it is a lie. Mr. E Council is a responsible man and is my nearest neighbor.

I am sorry to my very soul that I suffered myself to be led astray by bad men. And there is another thing which I think brought this slanderous piece against me; because I came out publicly and declared myself in favor of Gov. Vance. I did do it, and will do it again. I would inform the *Progress* that I think he is doing Gov. Vance a favor by saying that all these men who have come out of this wicked thing have foresworn themselves. Of course, he can't expect one of them to vote for Mr. Holden. I would say to him, if you want to defeat Mr. Holden in this community, go on and abuse them, who would otherwise vote for him. I do not want to say a word against Mr. Holden, but I cannot support him for Governor. When I went before Gov. Vance he treated me like a gentleman, and asked me very few questions, and I exposed no one, which Gov. Vance and Mr. Council will testify. But when the truth is necessary, it shall come from me. And now I have told, as far as I have gone, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

In conclusion, I would say that my life may be endangered for what I have done, but I hope the authorities will see that I am protected.

O. CHURCHHILL.

HEADQUARTERS, N. C. CAVALRY BRIGADE
July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 11.

The Brig. Gen. commanding cannot withhold from the troops of the brigade the expression of his appreciation of their gallant conduct during the arduous labors of the past month.

In the action of Davis' Farm on the 31st ult., this brigade, single handed, encountered a division of Yankee infantry, and drove it back with heavy loss to the enemy. On the 23rd ult., at Blacks and Whites, the 1st regiment, with a dash and spirit worthy of themselves, turned the tide of battle, saved the day, and drove back the triumphant advance of a whole brigade of the enemy's cavalry.

In other numerous actions of less note, parts of regiments and commands acted with life and spirit; while on every occasion in which it was engaged, McGregor's battery bore itself with marked skill and courage.

While we mourn the loss of our fallen comrades and friends, it is a source of gratitude to God that our losses have been comparatively small.

We are encouraged to renewed energy and zeal, and the undersigned appeals with confidence, to both officers and men, for their hearty co-operation in every effort to promote the efficiency of the command, and to add new laurels to the long list of honors heretofore worn by the North Carolina cavalry brigade.

(Signed,) R. BARRINGER,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, July 16.

Gen. Maury has the following dispatch, dated Tupelo, July 15th:

The enemy are in full retreat in the direction of Ripley.

(Signed) S. D. LEE.

Private advices report the fight heavy and the enemy was badly whipped. Our loss was also severe. The particulars as yet unknown.

Forrest received unexpected reinforcements of two hundred of Morgan's men who were off in Kentucky and being unable to rejoin Morgan, cut their way to Forrest as the next best thing they could do.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 16.

There are rumors of another attempt by the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad in circulation, but there is nothing certain of the movements yet known.

The following official report was sent by Coleman, of Johnston's staff, to headquarters, dated last night:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD.—Since the failure of the enemy to cut the West Point road, near Newnan, both armies have been quiet and occupy their former positions.

Our men are much improved by rest and bathing, and are in fine spirits.

Latest from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

The *Chronicle* of the 14th has been received.—The rebels commenced retreating from Washington Tuesday night. Fillard's cavalry followed in their rear Wednesday, picking up some two or three hundred prisoners; some twenty-five rebel wounded were left at Silver Spring.

Frank Blair's place was spared by Breckenridge on account of past intimacy with the owner. Montgomery Blair's residence was burned to the ground, with all contents, inflicting, the *Chronicle* says, heavy loss on the Postmaster General.

It is supposed the rebels would recross to Virginia by Edward's and Noland's Ferry.

There was a skirmish near Bladensburg on Tuesday morning, in which the Federals admit a loss of thirty-five.

Hand cars was sent through to Baltimore Wednesday, and regular trains would run Thursday.

There were no bridges burnt on the Washington and Baltimore road. Gunpowder bridge will take ten days to repair. Gen. Tyler is safe at Frederick. The *Chronicle* says the rebels destroyed and carried off million bushels of grain, all the horses and a large number of cattle. The *Chronicle* says the raiders have done important service to the federal government in rallying the people to its support, as no appeal our authorities could have done, and have made easy an otherwise difficult task of recruiting the army to an extent deemed necessary.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 17.

New York papers of the 13th and the *Chronicle* of 13th have been received. They give full details of the invasion of Maryland.

The rebels demanded a contribution a $20,000 in greenbacks from the city of Frederick. The money was paid. The streets of the city were literally filled with horses and cattle collected by foraging parties in the vicinity, all of which were sent across the Potomac.

Philadelphia was greatly excited on Monday and business was generally suspended. A large meeting was held in Independence Square.

In a skirmish near Washington on Wednesday night, the 3d brigade of the 6th corps lost six companies of regiments. Prisoners say the demonstration of the [illegible] Washington was to cover the retreat of the main body, with a large quantity of plunder.

Gold in New York on the 12th opened at 281 and closed at 275.

Baltimore papers of the 14th say the enemy recrossed the Potomac near Poolsville, driving two thousand head of cattle. Gen. Franklin escaped near Rockortown, the guard having fallen asleep.

For the Conservative.

MR. HYMAN: I send you an extract from a letter from a soldier, now with Early in Maryland, thinking it may be interesting to some who have friends and relatives there:

CAMP 14th N. C. T.,
Near Harper's Ferry, July 5th, 1864.

"Yesterday being the 4th of July, we had quite a little celebration at Harper's Ferry, one mile from here, where we are resting to-day. When we reached Charlestown yesterday morning, we were told that the Yankees were going to have a grand celebration, pic nic, &c., at the Ferry yesterday.—They had invited the ladies of Charlestown to be present on the occasion, the invitation being from Gen. Webber's wife.

As soon as Gen. Early heard it, he put off down there, *without being invited*, and carried ten or twelve thousand *dirty rebels* with him, which made old Webber mad, and they had a fight about it, but Early whipped him and drove him out of town, and across the river, on to the Maryland Heights, where he had strong fortifications, with heavy guns planted on them. They fired some *villainous* looking shells at us yesterday—100 and 200 pound fellows.

Two divisions of our army crossed the river yesterday morning at Shepherdstown and are coming down in their rear, and I expect about to-morrow morning, there will be a terrible *row* in this vicinity.

I think we will capture them as easily as Jackson did last year, for when our troops get in their rear, there is no way for them to escape—at least it is not at all probable that they will get away. They left large quantities of stores, in the town, but their guns command the road, and we can't get them out until they are driven from the heights.

Our skirmishers are guarding the town, to prevent any thing from being taken out, until the wagons can be sent in.

I think we will go on to Washington, as soon as we drive the enemy from here, as I understand there is no army except the one at this place, between us and Washington. I saw a man at Woodstock, who had just arrived from Washington, and he said there was no army there, except a few *hundred days men*—just enough to command the guns on the fortifications. But I will tell more about it, when I get back, if I should be spared to return.

We have had a very hard time—the hardest marching I have ever known."

DIED,

At Springfield, Franklin county, on the evening of the 18th inst., EDWARD W. and LEWIS T., twin children of P. H. and M. E. WINSTON, aged two weeks and one day.

BELMONT SCHOOL,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 29TH July, 1864. For particulars address

R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.
(For Sassafras Fork Express.)

71—d1tw2tpd.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 16TH INST., SOMEWHERE between the Hillsboro' road—near the city—and the old depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" office.

July 18th, 1864. 74—2t.

Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 15, 1864.

ATTENTION OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS RETIRED under the act of Congress to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17th, 1864, is called to the following paragraphs, General Order, No. 84, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., March 16th, 1864:

IX. Officers retired under the act of Congress above recited, are entitled to commutation of quarters and fuel only when assigned to duty (as provided in Section 4th of said act) at a Station without troops, when public quarters cannot be furnished in kind. They will receive pay from any Post Quartermaster, upon exhibiting evidence of their retirement from active service, and the certificate of last payment required by paragraph IV, General Orders No. 28, and paragraph I, General Orders No. 126, 1864.

X. Soldiers retired from the service as herein provided, will be furnished with descriptive lists when in addition to the usual history given will exhibit the fact that they have been placed on the retired list, and designate the post at which they will be entitled to receive pay and allowances. They will report to the Commandant of such Post, which will be nearest their place of residence, and deliver to him this descriptive list.

XI. Post Commanders are required to take possession of descriptive lists of all soldiers reporting to them, and from the date therein given at the end of every two months, to prepare muster rolls upon which these soldiers will receive pay from the Post Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster.—They will append to each roll a certificate that it has been made out in accordance with statements presented in descriptive lists of the soldiers on file in his office.

XII. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will issue necessary clothing to retired soldiers upon requisitions made by the Commandants of the post at which they are stationed, taking their receipts upon receipt rolls. Form No. 53, regulations for the Quartermaster's Department.

XIII. Retired soldiers will have their rations commuted at $1.25 per day, to be paid by the Commissary at the post designated, under the order of the Commanding Officer.

W. W. PEIRCE.
July 16th, 1864. Maj. and Chief Q. M., Dist. N. C. 73—3t.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY
CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
16 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdis muslins
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lustre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 bales barege
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled alpacas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's and children's qr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

35 cases cotton cards, No 10's, part Whittemore's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

13 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders
1 case penotis and pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
183 kits No. 1 mackeral
8 casks cholory
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, ETC.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quarter pipe pure pinet, castillon & co., brandy.
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co., brandy.
10 casks whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

30 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 bbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi carb, soda
5 bbls borax
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bbls copperas
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62—tf